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Circulation During February.
 W. H. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	104,750	15.....	102,300
2.....	101,750	16.....	102,300
3.....	103,500	17.....	102,300
4.....	103,500	18.....	102,300
5.....	103,500	19.....	102,300
6.....	104,000	20.....	103,700
7.....	103,500	21.....	102,300
8.....	102,500	22.....	102,300
9.....	102,500	23.....	102,300
10.....	103,500	24.....	102,300
11.....	103,500	25.....	102,300
12.....	103,500	26.....	102,300
13.....	103,500	27.....	102,300
14.....	103,500	28.....	102,300
Total for the month.....	2,992,350		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....79,000
 Net number distributed.....2,913,350
 Average daily distribution.....104,073

And said W. H. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of February was 13,900 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of February.
 J. F. FARISIL.
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

TERMINAL COMPETITION.
 The "manufacturers" railroad bill should not be permitted to die with the present Municipal Assembly.

It promises some real competition in terminal services and members of the House of Delegates cannot afford to neglect the opportunity.

Competition cannot mean any actual injury to the interests of the Terminal Railway Association representatives, but it will mean a measure of protection to the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis they cannot fully secure in any other way.

The chance of competition the pending ordinance offers will pass completely if the measure fails at the present session.

SURVEY OF LEGISLATIVE RECORD.
 About a hundred measures, most of them insignificant, tell a part of the story of the General Assembly under Republican auspices. Perhaps the repeal of the brewers' law and the enactment of the antiganing law was the most interesting achievement of the Assembly, and for this the House deserves equal credit with the Senate. The people's demands were fully met and the lawmakers earned a large measure of gratitude by their action in this instance.

In looking over the more important of the bills, however, it is apparent that most of the good work of the session must be credited to the Senate and to Democratic Senators. It is obvious that the Assembly's intelligence principally resided in the Democratic side of the Senate and in the minority leaders of the House.

In the Senate originated the measure to extend the statute of limitations in bribery cases to five years. This measure will not be of the immediate importance intended by its framers and promoters, since the courts have uniformly held that the extension cannot have an ex post facto operation unless the intention is expressly stated in the law, and even then it cannot affect matters against whom the old limitation has already run. But the measure adds much strength to the laws against bribery and will be of undoubted benefit in future.

Another Senate measure for which that body must be given primary credit is the creation of a Supreme Court commission to examine applicants to the bar and making requirements for admission uniform over the State. That law has been greatly needed in Missouri for many years. Another good Senate measure made into law was the compulsory education measure; also the House measure of like and complementary import.

The Senate measures reducing the Excise Commissioner and Probate Judge to salary bases are matters of benefit which will be appreciated by St. Louis. The whole State, indeed, is interested in the former law, which makes the Excise Commissioner's office less of a plan in State politics. The Circuit Attorney and Criminal Court bills, introduced by Senator Bauman, are good measures which will affect this city.

It is of course difficult to draw party lines through legislation, and for such as has been good both parties are entitled to credit; but it is a less difficult matter in the present instance to fix party responsibility for defeating good measures. Such hard episodes as that of the House's killing of the primary bill, of the killing of the franchise amendment bill, of the partial failure of the good roads measure and the failure to pass a schoolbook law after repealing the old law are plainly to be charged to Republican politics and bad politics. The needs of a good roads commission and a State commission to regulate the text-book question were strong, especially the latter, in which the House, dominated by bad partisan motives, most signally failed.

There have been manifest bad motives in both the House and the Senate. The disposition to antagonize Governor Folk and to "put things up to Folk" was to some extent in both houses and worked ill. A disposition in the Senate to reverse the old order of things and "put things up to the House" was also apparent.

There have been much worse legislatures than the one just vacating the capital. But there have been far better ones. Rarely have the people witnessed such an exhibition of incompetency as the Republican party has just closed. Its vital energies went into conferring, caucusing and balloting over the deadlocked situation. It ignored or killed the most important bills. It increased the expenses of government by a million dollars over all past figures. Its sins of commission and omission far outweigh the benefits it has conferred upon Missouri legislatively, and its record adds to the already conclusive proofs that Republican dominion in State affairs is undesirable.

THE PLATFORM A BUNGE.
 In view of the fact that the Republican ticket is repudiated by respectable Republicans, owing to the gang's dictation in nominating the ticket and the gang's representation on the ticket, there is only a minor interest in reviewing the Republican platform. Citizens could not expect an unsatisfactory ticket to carry out even the best pledges.

But a consideration of the different planks should be more or less instructive and expository. Moreover, the citizens should know to what extent the platform is a sham.

The first plank reaffirms all former city and State platforms. The inference here is that the record of the last Republican administration is ratified. This inference is justified, inasmuch as the platform was formulated with the assistance of members of the old gang.

The second declares for economy in management and for the abolition of all unnecessary offices. The pretense of this declaration is obvious. The voters understand that no economy could be obtained at the hand of the gang which named and supports the objectionable ticket.

The third declares falsely that the Wells administration has increased the tax-rate from \$135 to \$219 on the \$100 valuation. The official records, upon which the citizens must depend, conclusively prove that the Wells administration has not increased the tax-rate. The same records show that the voters themselves authorized an increase of 2 cents for public-library purposes, 15 cents for public-school purposes and 9 cents for the World's Fair. Deducting the increases which the voters authorized, the rate is \$193, or 3 cents less than under the former administration.

The fourth declares for the restoration of Forest Park. Citizens are aware that the Wells administration has already taken steps to make Forest Park one of the most attractive parks in the world.

The fifth plank "believes" that the time has come when the people must fight the Terminal monopoly. The Wells administration is prepared to carry out any plan or policy which the voters may suggest for helping the business interests. It is left to the citizens to decide for themselves whether the Republican ticket could be expected, controlled as it is by the gang, to fight the Terminal monopoly.

The sixth plank declares for open competition on bids for all material for public work. The Wells administration has enabled open competition for the first time in many years.

The seventh plank declares for the assessment of franchises. The Wells administration was the first to apply taxation of franchises. The Wells administration has collected franchise dues which had remained unpaid for many years.

The eighth plank declares for municipal ownership. The Wells administration has installed and operates municipal lighting plants in public buildings and a complete municipal garbage disposal plant.

The ninth plank pledges a reduction in the water rates for manufacturers. The Wells administration has already offered a one-third reduction.

The tenth plank denounces the Wells administration for not having a platform. The platform of the Wells administration is four years of reform, progress and business government.

The eleventh plank denounces the Wells administration for establishing a municipal plant for collecting and hauling garbage and for operating a municipal garbage-disposal system. This plank denounces municipal ownership and confutes Butler.

The twelfth plank denounces the use of "chemicals" for clarifying the water and pledges the ticket to install another system. Another system might cost anywhere from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and even then might not be as successful as the present plan.

The thirteenth plank denounces State boards. It pretends, of course, that the city ticket can pass State laws.

The fourteenth plank pledges the ticket to enforce all street railway laws. The Wells administration was the first to assert the city's authority over the corporation and to enact a regulation law.

The fifteenth plank pledges the ticket to purchase land for small parks. The Wells administration adopted this policy long ago; in fact, originated it in St. Louis, and it has a fund of \$30,000 for erecting free public bathhouses.

The sixteenth plank states the most of new public buildings and of improvements to old public buildings. The Wells administration has finished the City Hall and the City Hospital, has bought and put into commission a downtown emergency hospital, has constructed additions to the eleemosynary institutions, and has bought new engine-houses.

The seventeenth plank pledges the ticket to use public funds "economically" and to be careful in making appointments. This plank practically cloaks the gang in reform clothes. The garment doesn't fit.

The ticket which stands upon this platform is objectionable. Even if the platform were good the execution would be worthless. But the platform is not good. It is more sham, a bungle of feeble negotiations. It presents no positive ideas and no original suggestions. It knows St. Louis and slanders good government.

STANDARD OIL AND AGITATION.
 Some oil seems to have been poured on the troubled waters over which the great Rockefeller craft is sailing. Maybe the oil spilled some as it went. At any rate the sea has considerably subsided. A few weeks ago almost every State Legislature in the Union had its anti-Standard-Oil bill, orators were screaming out against the trust of trusts, its stock was selling down in Wall street, and the press generally was full of big headlines every morning about the troubles of the great concern. Now there isn't a whisper of a storm anywhere.

Mr. Thomas Lawson's boom appears to have subsided somewhat, also, which must be gratifying to Standard Oil. If Mr. Lawson really has a big revelation to make, he may wake up another sensation, but it is probable that he has waited too long. Six or eight months of preface is too much for even a good story to bear.

But ultimately the dissatisfaction so broadly

shown through the country in recent times by the Tarbell, Lawson, orators and journalists is bound to bear bitter fruit for Standard Oil. Public opinion concerning this monopoly's conduct is at least convinced, and from this state it is but a step to action. The impulse of the people is latent but powerful, and when it is finally touched off Standard Oil will be a tremendously chastened monopoly, if any pieces of it remain.

Politics descends to low depths when it mairs the pleasure of Irishmen by misrepresenting the arrangements of the St. Patrick's parade. Father Lavery says that in appointing the staff he was not looking for politicians but for the friends of the Irish people. That is the truth and a deserved rebuke.

Butler is reported to be making a special fight against President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements. Then good citizens must make a special fight to give Mr. Phillips a big vote. The man who has earned Butler's malignity is the man who has earned the public favor.

For two years at least we shall not have a text-book bill, at the end of which time the Book Trust will have suggestions to make—and for this opportunity it may thank the Republican party.

From the standpoint of the conscientious voter the issue in this campaign is impartial, progressive good government. The question with him is: Is good government good enough to keep?

Mr. Jerome is Roosevelting with Booker T. Washington, dining the latter at a club. This puts Jerome at once in the list of Republican presidential possibilities for 1908.

The police have found a lot of models for making spurious coin and are now looking for the coin. Maybe it is buried in the streets of St. Louis.

The lady who has seven times attempted suicide and seven times been prevented should not despair. While there's life there's hope.

The pertinacity with which the Democratic vote clung to Cockrell is a noble compliment at the close of his senatorial career.

The Mysterious Stranger is happier now. He will have a lovely time traveling on to Washington with Senator Warner.

RECENT COMMENT.
 To Take the Broadway Out of Your Occupation.
 O'Brien Swift, Madden in Success Magazine.

Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial. Do it in the spirit of an artist, not an artisan. Make it a stepping-stone to something higher. Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim and be satisfied with nothing less. Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part. Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Regard yourself as a coworker with the Creator of the universe. Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be. Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable. Choose, if it is possible, the vocation for which nature has fitted you. See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take from it.

Remember that it is only through your work that you can grow to your full height. Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in the faithful doing of it. Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive. Use it as a tool to develop the strong points of your character and to eliminate the weak ones. Remember that every vocation has some advantages and disadvantages not found in any other.

Let Him Go.
 Chicago Chronicle.

Let Dowie go to Mexico. And start a Zion there. Where apostles bow and whiskers grow. And all is fine and fair. For sure as fate the prophet great Will DO the people good.

Let Dowie go to Mexico. And take his unkindness. And use the look to get the cash. From almost everyone. For sure as fate the prophet great Will DO the people good.

Let Dowie go to Mexico. And start a brand-new debt. His absence will not cause to split. One tear of fond regret. For sure as fate the prophet great Will DO the people good.

The Japanese Kitchener.
 "Hail at Port Arthur," by Richard Barry, in Derry's Weekly.

They in physique, Kodama is the brain of new Japan, mobilizer of the Mikado's armies, directing the destiny of his people militantly. For ten years military Governor of Formosa, for two years chief of the War Office, it was he who had perfected the transport service and tied the ends of the army together so well that the phenomenal six months' dash of the troops through Korea and beyond the Yalu startled the world as it has not been startled since Kitchener set out for Khartoum. Kodama is the Japanese Kitchener, and he laid out the reduction of Port Arthur with the grand strategy of a master mind. His first plan failed, because Kodama underestimated the foe he had to face—a foe great in soldierly endurance and in this instance allied with Nature. Then Kodama came down from the north one morning, spent two days in looking over the ground, and settled back in the great house of the Russian Mayor at Delfy, leaned his elbows on the table, reached forth his cigarette and, looking into it said, with his lips parted over set teeth: "I hold Port Arthur there." He did hold Port Arthur there, and it cost him more than he could. He saw that, mathematically, the problem was one for time and tactics to solve, but though the master directing the use of both, he could hasten neither.

The Ministry as a Profession.
 Harper's Weekly.

A conference lately held in Boston to consider how a greater number of able young men could be induced to enter the ministry was attended by two Bishops, five heads of theological schools and colleges, and by clergymen, editors and others—eighteen persons in all. They agreed unanimously that so far as numbers went there were ministers enough, but that what the churches needed was a more effective men in the ministry. In its present state the Protestant ministry seems an extra-hazardous profession, in which the peace of mind, as well as the maintenance of conscientious men is exposed to too many risks. It does not surprise the thoughtful observer that in spite of its great attractions the ministry finds trouble in attracting the class of recruits it needs. One of the privations that are dear to the American mind is that of amending the details of his theology when he thinks he has got enough new light to warrant it. A layman may do that without embarrassment, but if a minister does it he must carry his congregation with him or prepare to be charged with breach of contract.

Probably no St. Louis audience was ever more surprised than that which listened to the boy violinist, Vecsey, yesterday at the Garrick. We have had child wonders before, and some were wonderful enough, as children. We have, however, become skeptical about the tales told in advance. Here we are, sitting on the edge of a seat in the form of a lad wearing sailor collar and knickerbockers.

It was an audience largely composed of musicians. Director Ernst of the Choral-Symphony was there, and such violinists as George Heerich, Mrs. Burg and Victor Lichtenstein. The veteran, Emil Karst; Mr. Fischer of the Choral-Symphony; Mr. and Miss Baumann; and other competent professionals and connoisseurs were in the parquet. They came, perhaps not to scoff, but certainly for no more than a curious entertainment. They remained to applaud and seriously marvel how to account for such a boy.

The best way of arriving at a measure of Vecsey's attainments is by the method of comparison. Take Kubelk as the typical young wonder fiddler. He was quoted as 18 and looked 25 years old. Vecsey has very nearly all those Kubelk accomplishments which the joss talkers call technique. But he is a better player than Kubelk, because he has a more certain tone, more fire and spirit and a more superior command of the whole bow. In the Paganini "Witches' Dance" his left hand pizzicato seemed up to Kubelk. In that number and in the Holby fantasia his harmonic or diatonic playing was in clarity and strength of tone far beyond the Bohemian. He played the same Bach prelude which Kozema, the other Bohemian wonder, gave at a concert here. It was done with equal velocity and music and with more virile bowing. In distinction and clarity he surpassed both.

Nobody will say this 12-year-old is a finished master of his instrument. It is a pity that he is not. He is a prodigy of nature, a child of genius, a musical genius. He is a boy who will grow up to be a great musician. He is a boy who will grow up to be a great musician. He is a boy who will grow up to be a great musician.

Another, the display was one to baffled the eyes of the audience. The more experienced the audience, the more highly they trained the performer who looks and the small wonder and finger which do the feats called laborious by practical men.

The Rogers Brothers take on fun and novelty by bringing a lot of clever new comedies to town each force they offer. Josephine Cohen, sister to George; Dorothy Hunting, Besse De Vole and George Austin Moore drive the second principals from sight in a good many of the animal-comedy scenes in "The Rogers Brothers in Paris." Before the night the big comedy stage seemed too small for the ensemble of piqued, loveliness. Where did they all come from? The Rogers Brothers are a family of comedians. They are a family of comedians. They are a family of comedians.

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